ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
E. Two CREF subsystems inoperable with safety function not maintained during movement of irradiated fuel assemblies in the secondary containment, during CORE ALTERATIONS, or during OPDRVs.	----------NOTE---------- LCO 3.0.3 is not applicable. ---------- E.1 Suspend movement of irradiated fuel assemblies in the secondary containment. AND E.2 Suspend CORE ALTERATIONS. AND E.3 Initiate action to suspend OPDRVs.	Immediately Immediately Immediately

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE		FREQUENCY
SR 3.7.2.1	Operate each CREF subsystem for ≥ 1 continuous hour.	31 days
SR 3.7.2.2	Perform required CREF System filter testing in accordance with the Ventilation Filter Testing Program (VFTP).	In accordance with the VFTP
SR 3.7.2.3	Verify each CREF subsystem actuates on an actual or simulated initiation signal.	24 months

(continued)

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SURVEILLANCE		FREQUENCY
SR 3.7.2.4	Verify all combinations of the CREF System can maintain a positive pressure of ≥ 1/8 inches water gauge relative to outside atmosphere during the emergency pressurization mode of operation at an outside air intake flow rate of ≤ 1500 cfm.	24 months

5.5 Programs and Manuals

5.5.7 Ventilation Filter Testing Program (VFTP) (continued)

Tests described in Specification 5.5.7.c shall be performed once per 24 months; after 720 hours of system operation; after any structural maintenance on the charcoal adsorber bank housing; and, following significant painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the subsystem while it is in operation.

Tests described in Specifications 5.5.7.d and 5.5.7.e shall be performed once per 24 months.

The provisions of SR 3.0.2 and SR 3.0.3 are applicable to the VFTP test frequencies.

a. Demonstrate for each of the ESF systems that an inplace test of the high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters shows a penetration and system bypass < 0.05% when tested in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, and ANSI N510-1980 at the system flowrate specified below:

ESF Ventilation System	Flowrate (cfm)
Standby Gas Treatment (SGT) System	3600 to 4400
Control Room Envelope Filtration (CREF) System	2025 to 2475

b. Demonstrate for each of the ESF systems that an inplace test of the charcoal adsorber shows a penetration and system bypass < 0.05% when tested in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, and ANSI N510-1980 at the system flowrate specified below:

ESF Ventilation System	Flowrate (cfm)
SGT System	3600 to 4400
CREF System	2025 to 2475

c. Demonstrate for each of the ESF systems that a laboratory test of a sample of the charcoal adsorber, when obtained as described in Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, shows the methyl iodide penetration less than or equal to the value specified below when tested in accordance with ASTM D3803-1989 at a temperature of 30° C (86° F) and the relative humidity greater than or equal to the value specified below and for the SGT System only, at a face velocity of 44.9 ft/min:

(continued)

5.5 Programs and Manuals

5.5.7 Ventilation Filter Testing Program (VFTP) (continued)

ESF Ventilation System	Penetration (%)	RH (%)
SGT System	0.5	70
CREF System	0.5	95

d. Demonstrate for each of the ESF systems that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and the charcoal adsorbers is less than the value specified below when tested at the system flowrate specified below:

ESF Ventilation System	Delta P (inches wg)	Flowrate (cfm)
SGT System	< 5.5	3600 to 4400
CREF System	< 5.5	2025 to 2475

e. Demonstrate that the heater for the specified ESF subsystem dissipates the value specified below, adjusted to degraded voltage conditions, when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980:

ESF Ventilation System	Wattage (kW)
SGT System	14.0 to 17.1

5.5.8 Explosive Gas and Storage Tank Radioactivity Monitoring Program

This program provides controls for potentially explosive gas mixtures contained in the Main Condenser Offgas Treatment System and the quantity of radioactivity contained in unprotected outdoor liquid storage tanks.

The program shall include:

a. The limits for concentrations of hydrogen in the Main Condenser Offgas Treatment System and a surveillance program to ensure the limits are maintained. Such limits shall be appropriate to the system's design criteria (i.e., whether or not the system is designed to withstand a hydrogen explosion); and

b. A surveillance program to ensure that the quantity of radioactivity contained in all outside temporary liquid

(continued)

B 3.7 PLANT SYSTEMS

B 3.7.2 Control Room Envelope Filtration (CREF) System

BASES

BACKGROUND

The CREF System provides a radiologically controlled environment from which the unit can be safely operated following a Design Basis Accident (DBA). The control room envelope consists of all rooms and areas located in the main control room and relay room of the control building. Included in the envelope are the main control room, relay room, instrument shop, training room, shift supervisor's office, lunch room, toilets, corridors, work release room, and HVAC equipment rooms (Ref. 1).

The safety related function of the CREF System used to control radiation exposure consists of two independent and redundant high efficiency air filtration subsystems for treatment of recirculated air and outside supply air. Each subsystem includes a control room outdoor air special filter train (CROASFT), which consists of an electric heater, a prefilter, a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter, an activated charcoal adsorber section, a second HEPA filter, a filter booster fan, and the associated ductwork and dampers. The electric heater is used to reduce the relative humidity of the air entering the filter train but, is not required for CROASFT OPERABILITY. Prefilters and HEPA filters remove particulate matter that may be radioactive. The charcoal adsorbers provide a holdup period for gaseous iodine, allowing time for decay. Each subsystem also includes the necessary outside air intake(s) and two air conditioning units (fan portion only), one for the control room and one for the relay room. Each outside air intake is capable of providing 100% of the necessary makeup flow. Therefore, normally only one outside air intake is necessary. However, when the unit is in MODE 1, 2, or 3 with MSIV leakage > 15 scfh for any MSIV, both outside air intakes, including the capability to isolate the intakes, are necessary. Both outside air intakes are required in these conditions since the accident analysis assumes the most contaminated outside air intake is isolated 8 hours after the accident to ensure the dose to control room envelope personnel does not exceed the limit. The outside air intake that is not isolated continues to be capable of providing 100% of the necessary makeup flow. The two required outside air intakes are allowed to be common to both subsystems (since there are only two outside air

(continued)

BASES

BACKGROUND (continued)

intakes for the CREF System). Alternately, if MSIV leakage is > 15 scfh for any MSIV, an additional analysis may be performed to determine the "effective" MSIV leakage. The "effective" MSIV leakage is the individual MSIV leak rate when all four main steam lines are assumed to leak at the same rate, and the doses in the control room envelope are equivalent to those when the individual "as-left" valve leak rates are used. If the "effective" MSIV leakage is $\leq$ 15 scfh, then only one outside air intake is necessary.

The CROASFT portion of the safety related CREF System is normally in standby, but the remaining portions of the CREF System (the outside air intakes and fan portion of the air conditioning units) are operated to maintain the control room envelope environment during normal operation. Upon receipt of the initiation signal(s) (indicative of conditions that could result in radiation exposure to control room envelope personnel), the CREF System automatically switches to the emergency pressurization mode of operation to prevent infiltration of contaminated air into the control room envelope. A system of valves and dampers redirects all control room envelope outside air flow through the two CROASFTs. In addition, a portion of the control room air is recirculated through the CROASFTs. The air conditioning units (fan portion only) maintain the 1/8 inch positive pressure; the CROASFT booster fan only provides the motive force to overcome the added resistance of the CROASFT being in service.

The CREF System is designed to maintain the control room envelope environment for a 30 day continuous occupancy (i.e., considering the occupancy factors of NUREG-0800, Table 6.4-1, Ref. 2) after a DBA, while limiting the dosage to personnel to not more than 5 rem whole body or its equivalent to any part of the body. CREF System operation in maintaining the control room envelope habitability is discussed in the USAR, Sections 6.4.1 and 9.4.1 (Refs. 3 and 4, respectively).

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES

The ability of the CREF System to maintain the habitability of the control room envelope is an explicit assumption for the safety analyses presented in the USAR, Chapters 6 and 15 (Refs. 5 and 6, respectively). The emergency pressurization mode of the CREF System is assumed to operate following a loss of coolant accident, main steam line break, fuel handling accident, and control rod drop accident. The radiological doses to control room envelope personnel as a

(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES (continued)

result of the various DBAs are summarized in Reference 6. No single active failure will cause the loss of outside or recirculated air from the control room envelope.

The CREF System satisfies Criterion 3 of Reference 7.

LCO

Two redundant subsystems of the CREF System are required to be OPERABLE to ensure that at least one is available, assuming a single failure disables the other subsystem. Total system failure could result in exceeding a dose of 5 rem to the control room operators in the event of a DBA.

The CREF System is considered OPERABLE when the individual components necessary to control operator exposure are OPERABLE in both subsystems. A subsystem is considered OPERABLE when its associated:

a. CROASFT is OPERABLE;

b. Air conditioning units (fan portion only) are OPERABLE (one for the control room and one for the relay room), including the ductwork, to maintain air circulation to and from the control room envelope; and

c. Necessary outside air intake(s) are OPERABLE. When the unit is not in MODES 1, 2, and 3, or when the unit is in MODE 1, 2, or 3 with MSIV leakage $\leq$ 15 scfh for each MSIV, only one outside air intake is necessary. When the unit is in MODE 1, 2, or 3 with MSIV leakage > 15 scfh for any MSIV, both outside air intakes, including the capability to isolate the intakes, are necessary and are allowed to be common to both subsystems. Alternately, if MSIV leakage is > 15 scfh for any MSIV, an additional analysis may be performed to determine the "effective" MSIV leakage. If the "effective" MSIV leakage is $\leq$ 15 scfh, then only one outside air intake is necessary.

A CROASFT is considered OPERABLE when its associated filter booster fan is OPERABLE; HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber are not excessively restricting flow and are capable of performing their filtration functions; and ductwork, valves, and dampers are OPERABLE, and air circulation through the filter train can be maintained.

In addition, the control room envelope boundary must be maintained, including the integrity of the walls, floors,

(continued)

BASES

LCO (continued)

ceilings, ductwork, and access doors, such that the pressurization limit of SR 3.7.2.4 can be met. However, it is acceptable for access doors to be open for normal control room envelope entry and exit and not consider it to be a failure to meet the LCO.

APPLICABILITY

In MODES 1, 2, and 3, the CREF System must be OPERABLE to control operator exposure during and following a DBA, since the DBA could lead to a fission product release.

In MODES 4 and 5, the probability and consequences of a DBA are reduced due to the pressure and temperature limitations in these MODES. Therefore, maintaining the CREF System OPERABLE is not required in MODE 4 or 5, except for the following situations under which significant radioactive releases can be postulated:

a. During movement of irradiated fuel assemblies in the secondary containment;

b. During CORE ALTERATIONS; and

c. During operations with a potential for draining the reactor vessel (OPDRVs).

ACTIONS

A.1

With one CREF subsystem inoperable, or with both CREF subsystems inoperable but the CREF System safety function maintained, the inoperable CREF subsystem(s) must be restored to OPERABLE status within 7 days. The CREF System safety function is maintained when the CREF System components equivalent to one CREF subsystem are OPERABLE. With the unit in this condition, the remaining OPERABLE CREF subsystem (or OPERABLE components in both subsystems) is adequate to perform the control room envelope radiation protection function. However, the overall reliability is reduced because a single failure in the OPERABLE subsystem (or remaining OPERABLE portions of the subsystems, as applicable) could result in loss of CREF System function. The 7 day Completion Time is based on the low probability of a DBA occurring during this time period, and that the remaining subsystem (or components in both subsystems) can provide the required capabilities.

(continued)

BASES

ACTIONS

E.1, E.2, and E.3 (continued)

If applicable, CORE ALTERATIONS and movement of irradiated fuel assemblies in the secondary containment must be suspended immediately. Suspension of these activities shall not preclude completion of movement of a component to a safe position. If applicable, actions must be initiated immediately to suspend OPDRVs to minimize the probability of a vessel draindown and subsequent potential for fission product release. Actions must continue until the OPDRVs are suspended.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.7.2.1

Operating (from the control room) each CREF subsystem for $\geq$ 1 continuous hour ensures that both subsystems are OPERABLE and that all associated controls are functioning properly. It also ensures that blockage, filter booster or air conditioning unit fan or motor failure, or excessive vibration can be detected for corrective action. In addition, it is not necessary to operate all components of a single subsystem simultaneously for the 1 hour period. It is acceptable to operate the fan portion of the air conditioning unit(s) of one subsystem with the CROASFT of the other subsystem, such that the CROASFTs and fan portion of the air conditioning units are each operated for 1 continuous hour. The 31 day Frequency was developed in consideration of the known reliability of fan motors and controls and the redundancy available in the system.

SR 3.7.2.2

This SR verifies that the required CROASFT testing is performed in accordance with Specification 5.5.7, "Ventilation Filter Testing Program (VFTP)." The CROASFT filter tests are in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.52 (Ref. 8). The VFTP includes testing HEPA filter performance, charcoal adsorber efficiency, system flow rate, and the physical properties of the activated charcoal (general use and following specific operations). Specific test frequencies and additional information are discussed in detail in the VFTP.

(continued)